

DRINKS FOR NAMES TO PROGRESSIVE PETITION

Republican Captain Also Finds Men Took "Pinch of Change" for Signatures.

199 LIVED AT ONE HOTEL

Some of the Signers Wanted the Fun of Standing on Armageddon, Though They Couldn't Vote.

Richard Curd Daniel, Republican captain of the 13th Election District of the 27th Assembly District, is of an inquiring frame of mind. He decided to investigate the signatures from his district on the Progressive party petition for the independent nomination of a candidate for the Senate in the 17th Senate District. The signatures from his election district were the same on both petitions.

This is what Mr. Daniel has to say in regard to his researches: Of the total number of 211 signatures from the 13th Election District, 199 of them were placed at one address. At that address is Mills Hotel No. 3, at 36th street and Seventh avenue.

Of the total number of 211 only 45 of the men named had registered. This makes the other 166 signatures void and subject to cancellation if any protest should be made against them. The Republican County Committee, however, does not intend to protest any of the Progressive petitions.

Mr. Daniel found that 24 of the 45 men registered were enrolled Democrats, 5 were enrolled Republicans and 1 an enrolled Socialist. Of the 18 unenrolled 12 were Democrats, 2 Republicans and 1 a member of the Independence League.

Mr. Daniel inquired of each of the forty-five registered men why they had signed the Progressive petition. The following is his own summary of the reasons: Purposely, 15; denied they signed, 2; got a drink, 5; for fun, 3; to help a poor fellow, 7; were deceived, 3; admitted they got a piece of change, 10.

Each one of the forty-five registered was asked how he intended to vote, with the following result: For the Progressive tickets, 18; for the Democratic tickets, 20; for the Republican, 3; for the Democratic national and state tickets and the Republican local ticket, 4.

Investigation of the Progressive petitions in the 14th Assembly District shows that more than 75 per cent of the signers are enrolled Democrats. In the 16th Assembly District more than 50 per cent of the signers are enrolled Democrats.

WANT HUDSON KEPT CLEAR

Army Board Permits for Long Piers Only Temporary.

Washington, Oct. 24.—Awaiting Secretary Stimson's return to Washington next week is an application in behalf of the North German Lloyd, the Hamburg-American and the Holland-America steamship lines for permission to extend temporarily their pier lines at Hoboken to the length of 1,000 feet.

With the understanding that the extensions are to be merely temporary and are to be moved when permanent plans for the harbor lines are perfected, the army board of engineers in New York has recommended a temporary permit.

If the army engineers have their way not only will the permit to the German steamship lines to extend their piers in Hoboken have a very limited life, but within a year the White Star and Cunard lines, across the Hudson, will be called on to remove the crib work which was built to shelter the exposed ends of the long ships from the running ice of the river. The British permit was granted by the then Secretary of War, Mr. Dickinson, on March 16, 1911, and it will expire, according to the terms of the agreement, on June 30 next.

It is expected that the strongest possible pressure will be brought to bear to secure an extension of this permit, but the army engineers will resist this unless it is shown that the steamship companies are actually engaged in building new piers at some point in the river or bay where their length will not interfere with navigation and need a reasonable time to complete the work.

Meanwhile the Interstate Commission, composed of representatives of the states of New York and New Jersey and of the city of New York, which for the last eighteen months has been working on the problem of rearranging the harbor lines, so as to provide for the extremely long piers without injuring the facilities of the port, has reached a partial conclusion.

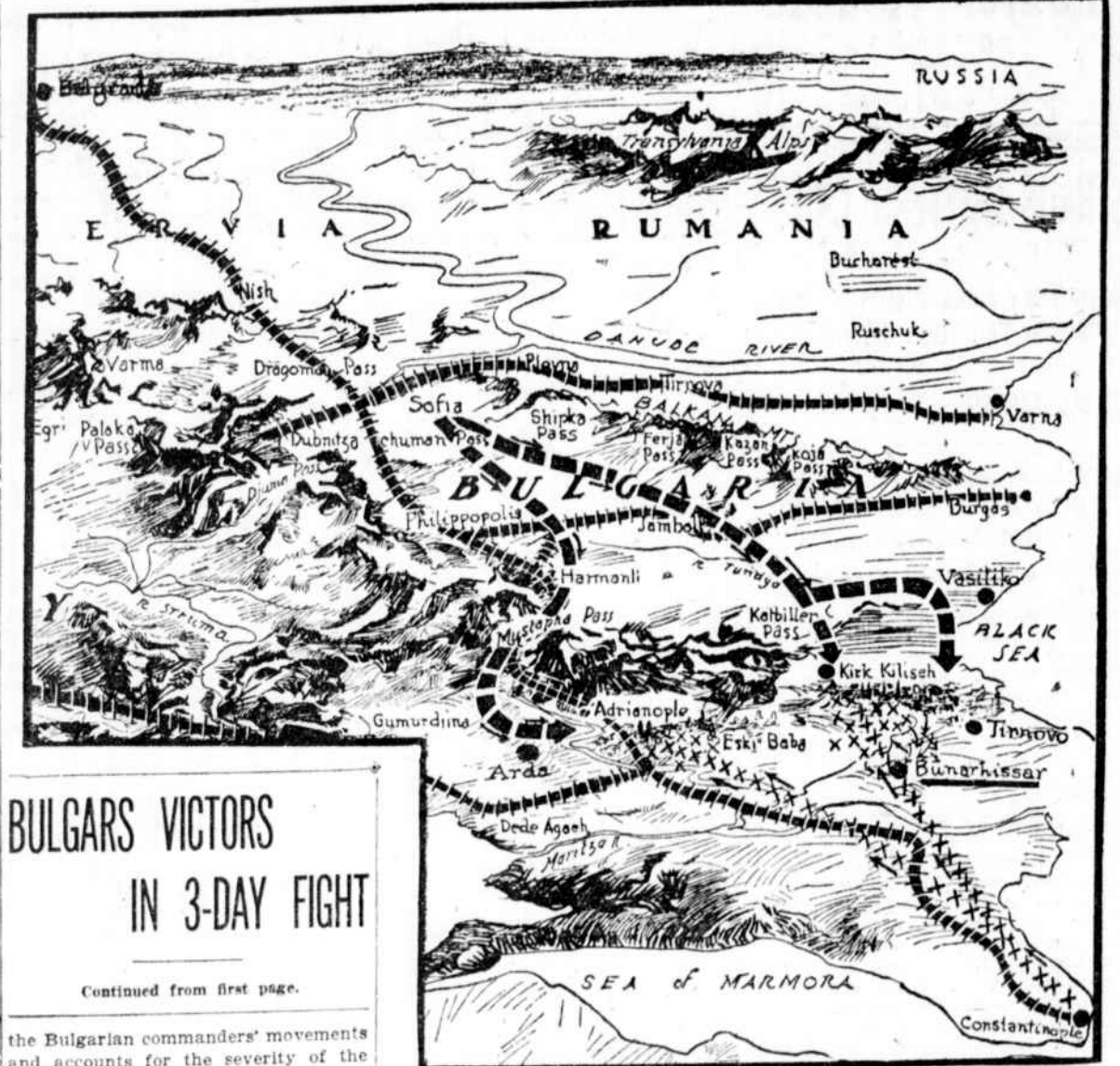
This has been made known to the board of army engineers, headed by Colonel Black. It is not known here to what extent the Interstate Commission has met the great problems involved.

While the Hamburg-American, North German Lloyd and the Holland-America lines, with piers in Hoboken, had jointly appealed to the Secretary of War for a temporary pier extension of 100 feet, similar to the extension granted to the White Star Line for the Olympic and Titanic, it was said yesterday that the Hamburg-American line was the leading factor in the request. Neither the North German Lloyd nor the Holland-America lines will need pier extension for many years, as neither company is building a ship at New York and Hamburg trade. The Cleveland and the Cincinnati, each a 17,000-ton steamship, will then be transferred to Boston and a year later to New York. The Kaiser Line's Victoria, now the crack liner of the fleet, will be put into the Boston service.

HOW THE BULGARIAN ARMY DEFEATED THE TURKS.

Topographical map of the region around Adrianople and Kirk-Kiliseh. The heavy broken lines indicate the routes of the Bulgarian advance, the first wing advancing through Mustapha Pass and threatening Adrianople from the west; the second

crossing the Katibler Pass, moving south, engaging the 3d Turkish Army Corps at Kirk-Kiliseh, defeating it and capturing the city; the third moving to the east and then south, flanking the Turkish position by way of Vasileko and threatening the Turkish communications with Constantinople, weakening the Turkish resistance to the second army. The Turks have retreated to Bunkarhissar, and the Adrianople garrison must fight without the aid of this force. The Turkish line of communications is indicated by crosses and the railroads by the smaller broken lines.



BULGARS VICTORS IN 3-DAY FIGHT

Continued from first page.

the Bulgarian commanders' movements and accounts for the severity of the fighting. A share of the principal force of the Bulgarians must have been employed in that direction, and the advance by the Maritza and Munja valleys merely a secondary attack, designed to conceal the direction in which it was intended to make the main attack.

The results of the capture of Kirk Kiliseh must depend, of course, on the direction in which the Turks are driven back. After the fall of Kirk Kiliseh the report was that they were retreating on Bunkarhissar and Viza; but this, it appears, applies only to a portion of the army. The garrison at Adrianople and the troops engaged with the Bulgarians east of the town can scarcely have abandoned the fortress and escaped eastward by a flank march across the front of the victorious Bulgarians.

If any considerable portion of the Turkish army remains southwest of Kirk Kiliseh it now runs the risk of being driven into the angle between the Maritza and Ergene rivers, or else of having to seek refuge within the fortress. If it remains and awaits battle facing northeast it is in a very unfavorable position, with its communications to Constantinople running in prolongations of its right flank.

As regards the Turkish force, which is stated to be retreating on Viza, it must, from the direction of its march be exposed to attack on the left flank from the Bulgarian troops reported advancing from Samakof, on Viza, unless indeed, these troops had only fabulous existence.

Chance to Retrieve the Day.
The point on which information is most required is whether the Turkish reserves have been employed, if, as is possible, Abdullah Pacha's general reserve, kept near the railway line, may not have been able to reach the decisive point in time to prevent the fall of Kirk Kiliseh. They can still retrieve the battle by a vigorous counter attack against the Bulgarians, who may be much weakened by losses, and without any fresh reserves to replace the men lost.

A dispatch from the Bulgarian headquarters at Nova Zagora says that the monotony of life was broken yesterday morning by the arrival of 250 Turkish prisoners. They were an unhappy looking, brutalized set of men, in nondescript khaki uniforms, khaki or crimson fez headgear, and puttees bound clumsily to their shoes. Some, who were slightly wounded, had their hurts roughly dressed. Nearly all carried food and cigarettes in a large handkerchief. They marched in a column four abreast from the station through the main street, which runs straight to a large barracks in the rear of the town.

Victors Were Generous.
A mounted Bulgarian officer rode in front of this dejected procession, while on each side guards were fixed. The whole population crowded into the sunlit streets to watch the arrival of the prisoners, the first visible assurance of success in the war. The people behaved with perfect politeness. There was no cheering and no abuse of the ancient enemy who within the memory of many had destroyed the very town and massacred the inhabitants.

Whatever their thoughts may have been they stood silently as the prisoners passed, and the prisoners on their part were silent, too. Two officers among them were allowed to retain at their side their arms. All of these prisoners were captured between Mustapha Pacha and Adrianople. During the afternoon the prisoners were brought out again from the barracks and a cinematographer was allowed to photograph them.

A Turkish lieutenant among the prisoners told that in the action in which he was taken three Turkish battalions advanced against four Bulgarian battalions, but were deserted by the Ottoman artillery and outflanked by the Bulgarian infantry on the left and the Bulgarian artillery on the right, and so were compelled to surrender.

Adrianople is prepared for a siege.

Famine in Eastern Rumelia.
A Constantinople dispatch says that the population of Adrianople is rendering every assistance to the army,

particularly in the supply of stores. The government is accepting taxes in kind and arrears are now being gladly paid in corn, oats and barley. Fugitives from the country near the frontier who come into Adrianople for safety declare there is absolute famine in Eastern Rumelia, and that prospects for the winter, gloomy enough in ordinary circumstances, are simply appalling.

Trade and commerce are at a standstill in Adrianople, all the energy and interest being centered on the war, and rumors of Turkish victories are received with extraordinary enthusiasm from the people. The neighboring villages have been deserted by the peasants, who are afraid of being shot or captured by Bulgarians.

Torrential Rains Begin.
The torrential rains usual at this season of the year make the roads almost impassable. They are bad even for military convoys with motor transport and ox wagons, and refugees are fleeing on foot. Men, women and children carrying their household goods make a most melancholy spectacle.

An order has been issued that those inhabitants who have not a sufficient supply of provisions for two months must leave Adrianople, which seems to point to anticipations of a prolonged siege. The proclamation, however, asserts that the order is made not because a siege is expected, but because of the regulations of the fortresses in war time. Hundreds of Mussulmans, not being able to fulfill these conditions, have already departed.

On the Servian Frontier.
Conflicting reports have reached London with regard to the result of the fighting between the Turks and Servians around Kumanova. According to the Constantinople version, the Turkish forces under Zekki Pacha gained a decisive victory over the Servian and Bulgarian army north of Kumanova, the news being received with wild enthusiasm in Constantinople, and regarded as of good augury for speedy and decisive victories in Thrace.

Four divisions of the Servian infantry, accompanied by cavalry and artillery, crossed the border, following the line of the Morava, the objective being Uebuk. At the same time Zekki Pacha received information that a smaller Bulgarian force had also crossed the frontier and was marching to effect a junction with the Servian troops north of the Kosek Mountains.

The Turkish army was at this time encamped in the plain between Klapul and Kumanova. Zekki Pacha immediately concentrated his army, nearly thirty thousand strong, and attacked the Servians before the Bulgarians could effect the intended junction with them.

The attack was completely successful. After several hours of heavy fighting the Servians were completely routed. The four divisions after being broken up fled in confusion across the frontier, leaving a battery of artillery in the hands of the Turks, together with the general's flag and many prisoners and wounded.

Flanking Attack Too Late.
Meanwhile the Bulgarians attempted to cause a diversion in favor of the Servians by making a flank attack from the Kozjak Mountains, but this came too late to render any material assistance to the Servian troops. Zekki turned one of his divisions against the Bulgarians, who in turn were routed and driven back across the border, leaving four field guns in possession of the Turks.

Belgrade sends the other side of the picture. It is officially announced there that the Servians captured Kumanova after heavy fighting. Before the town was taken Turkish artillery pushed forward in an attempt to destroy the Servian artillery, but was itself annihilated. Kumanova is the main Turkish defense on the road to Uebuk. The Turks held it in strength and its capture must be of the greatest importance in the campaign in the west.

A heartrending sight was witnessed when the Greeks entered the town of Serbia. The Turks, before leaving, massacred seventy Greek women and

children who lived there. The Greek mothers were found lying dead across their doorsteps and in the courtyards, in every kind of position, indicating that they tried to protect their offspring. There had been a house to house massacre.

The indignation of the Greek troops was intense, but the troops were held well in hand, and no reprisals are feared. The Greek advance is being prosecuted with extraordinary vigor, showing excellent generalship on the part of the Crown Prince Constantine.

The Montenegrins, who have been waiting for some time, are apparently prepared now to make a great effort to secure possession of the Turkish stronghold of Scutari. While General Martinevich is bombarding Tarakosch, the Princes Danilo and Mirsky are putting their armies in order for a general advance.

Scutari Expects to Fall.
The Montenegrin troops have occupied the height of Chirki, dominating the town of Scutari, which is expected to fall, according to a news agency dispatch from Cetinje.

The bombardment of Tarakosch, on Lake Scutari, which began on Tuesday, was continued throughout yesterday by the Montenegrin troops, according to an official statement issued to-day by the Montenegrin Consul General here. He says the Montenegrin artillery is firing with great precision, but rain is hindering the operations. He continues:

"The statements concerning Montenegrin reverses are untrue. The losses of cannon by the Montenegrins and the number of their killed and wounded have been greatly exaggerated."

The British Foreign Office has instructed the customs officers at Cardiff to detain the Greek ships which have been commandeered there by the Greek Consul.

The Ottoman government has decided to increase the import duties from 11 to 14 per cent owing to the requirements of the war.

DETAILS OF THE FIGHTING

Advanced Turkish Posts Captured at Point of Bayonet.

Sofia, Oct. 24.—Details of the capture of Kirk Kiliseh are still meagre. An unofficial estimate puts the Bulgarian casualties at three thousand.

The fighting has been continuous since Tuesday. The Bulgarians made a steady advance throughout the operations, but at a great sacrifice of life. On Tuesday the first army, under General Ivanoff, attacked the outer works of Adrianople in two large bodies. The northern detachment marched along both sides of the River Tundja, the right wing to the west of Havara, the center to the east of Tundja, and the left wing advancing from the northeast along the road from Kirk Kiliseh to Adrianople.

In the west another division simultaneously attacked the Turkish lines on the heights of Chatalla, four miles west of the city. Another strong Bulgarian column attacked the Turkish positions in the valley of the Arda River and rolled the whole Turkish position up.

The Bulgarians crossed the sand banks of Arda, fifteen miles southwest of Adrianople, and, advancing, surprised the Turks, who retreated to that city, leaving 100 dead and 100 prisoners.

Fighting was resumed all along the line at dawn on Wednesday. The northern columns captured several advanced Turkish posts at the point of the bayonet and pressed on toward Adrianople. The Turks delivered a counter-attack toward the northeast in the direction of Arnautkeui. Although well supported by artillery, they were repulsed, and, in the retreat swept away the men from other advanced posts.

In the face of a heavy fire from the Turkish batteries the Bulgarians followed the retreating Turks, whose losses were enormous, owing to the well placed Bulgarian quick-firers.

General Dimitrieff then ordered an advance. The eastern army was

massed to the east and west of the road from Tirmovo to Kirk-Kiliseh, and the battle opened on this side. The Bulgarians opened with artillery fire by night, having carefully placed their guns in position beforehand, and, covered by a heavy cannonade, the infantry pushed the attack from two sides. They found the Turks in a state of panic, owing to the night shelling, and carried the forts at the point of the bayonet.

An attack then commenced all along the Turkish northern front, resulting in the capture of the fortress. The Turks in their retreat fought a rear guard action in which the Bulgarians were victorious.

TURKS MINIMIZE DEFEAT, BUT ADMIT RETREATING

Claim "Splendid Victory" at Kumanova, Which Late Advances Show Held by Servia.

Constantinople, Oct. 24.—A Turkish defeat east of Tundja, in the Kirk-Kiliseh district, is now admitted here. An attempt is made, however, to minimize its importance by representing it as an unsuccessful Turkish offensive movement, which owed its failure to the detachment having encountered the main body of the Bulgarian army.

The Bulgarians apparently left a covering force in front of Adrianople and attempted to work to the rear to menace the communications with Constantinople. An advance Turkish column, commanded by Mahmoud Mukhtar Pacha, son of the Grand Vizier, attempted a surprise attack, but as the enemy was infinitely superior in strength the attack was not pushed home, and the Turkish troops retired in good order to positions further south.

Serious fighting is also reported from Kadikeny, to the south of Mustapha Pass, which ended in a victory for the Turks.

The Servian army operating near Kumanova has been completely defeated by the Turkish troops defending that town, which is on the way to Uebuk.

The Servians suffered enormous losses, according to an official dispatch from the commander in chief of the Turkish western army. The Turkish troops are pursuing them energetically.

There is much elation here at what is described as "the splendid victory" over the Servians at Kumanova. Officials of the War Office went so far to-night as to express the opinion that the Servians need no longer be reckoned with.

Belgrade, Oct. 24.—Official announcement was made here to-night that the Servian forces have occupied Novipazar, Pristina, Kumanova, Kratovo and Kotschana.

Detachments of the Servian army entered Kumanova this afternoon after annihilating the Turkish batteries. The fighting around that town lasted three days.

TROOPS CLOSE TO SCUTARI

Montenegrins Advance to Within 8 1/2 Miles of City.

Rieka, Montenegro, Oct. 24.—The Montenegrin troops, advancing in a southeasterly direction, reached a point about eight and one-half miles from the Turkish town of Scutari yesterday afternoon. Military operations have been greatly interfered with by rain during the last two days.

King Nicholas, whose headquarters had been established here provisionally, crossed Lake Scutari yesterday and joined the troops at the Mallsori village of Skia, at the foot of Mount Tarakosch, where he met his three sons, with whom he held a council of war. The outcome of this was that Prince Mirko was appointed commander of the Montenegrin brigade which distinguished itself at Detich and Tushli.

On assuming command, Prince Mirsky addressed his troops, saying:

"We are almost at the walls of the ancient and famous town of Scutari, which are bound up some of the most brilliant pages of the history of Old Serbia. My father, our supreme war lord, has commanded me to lead you. Follow me, my gallant men, not in the path of annihilation and death, but on the road which will bring liberty and new life to mankind and civilization, and progress to Scutari. In this great work of yours show your courage and worthiness of the knightly reputation of the Montenegrins, and remember that every step you take is followed by the eyes of the civilized world. Do not allow yourselves to be carried away by feelings of revenge for the wrongs and violence which our fatherland and our Serbian State have had to endure for five centuries at the hands of our Eastern foe."

At the conclusion of the Prince's speech King Nicholas embraced his three sons and bade them farewell, wishing them and the troops good luck and rapid success.

FIGHT ON GREEK BORDER

Turks Repulsed at One Point, Invaders at Another.

Athens, Oct. 24.—General Spantakakis, the Greek commander, wires from Arta that throughout Wednesday fighting in the Kumsatsades defile was indecisive. At night the Turks made a surprise attack, with greatly superior forces, and succeeded in driving back two Greek battalions occupying the defile. The engagement continued all night.

At Grimbovo the Turks were driven with great loss by a counter attack from the positions they had captured. The fighting continued to-day, during which the Turks lost seventy killed.

INTERNATIONAL ETHICS

Washington, Oct. 24.—Whether Turkey can or will protest against the exodus of Greeks and their hundreds of thousands of dollars from this country to prosecute the war in the Balkans against Turkish rule is a question that is occupying officials here. Thus far Turkey has offered no protest, but the attitude to be assumed by the United States in the event of such protest being made has raised a delicate question. State Department officials already have given it much thought.

The right of free speech is guaranteed to the Greeks in the United States, so long as they keep within bounds, and they can send their earnings home, if they choose, without having to explain to what purpose the money shall be put when it arrives there.

There have been no armed military expeditions leaving United States shores, and under international law no breach of international peace has been committed.

VERA CRUZ QUIET AGAIN STANTON TRIUMPHS AT ALDERMANIC INQUIRY

Police Service Resumed and Wires Have Been Repaired.

REBELS MISLED, THEY SAY

Declare They Believed Rebels Were Coming Into the City to Reinforce Them.

Vera Cruz, Mexico, Oct. 24.—The city is rapidly regaining its normal aspect. The police service was resumed to-day, and within two days the railroad will be operating again on a regular schedule. The telegraph wires have also been repaired between here and Mexico City.

Further details of the taking of the city by the federal troops show that they marched in headed by General Joaquin Beltran and his staff and Colonels Figueroa, Vogel, Zozaya and Tapia. The entire government force numbered fewer than 2,000 men.

Colonel Jimenez Castro, of the federal army, while marching at the head of his column, met a force of rebel volunteers, who were led by Eduardo Cueta, the chief of police, and Enrique Delgado, the military judge. The volunteers fired and wounded Colonel Castro, who fired back and killed both of the leaders.

Two hours after the city had fallen into the hands of the federal troops Colonel Tapia, with a small body of men, encountered a rebel outpost which had been stationed in a southern suburb. He engaged them and defeated them.

In the mean time Colonel Jose Diaz Ordaz and most of the other rebel officers had escaped. Only nine of them were captured, with Felix Diaz, among them being Major Zarate and Captain Mayan.

The defeated rebels now say they did not oppose the federal troops, as they thought they were coming into the city to join them. General Felix Diaz, they say, told them this. They declare that except for Colonel Ocaranza addressing the troops and saving the situation this would have happened.

Spies are denouncing to the authorities everybody who took part in the rebellion. There is much hearty public recognition of the services rendered by the United States Consul and the captain of the United States cruiser Des Moines in protecting foreigners and their interests.

There was no other foreign warship in the port, but several American, French, German, Spanish and British merchant vessels were in the harbor.

During the fighting the Mexican gunboat Morazan fired two shells, the explosion of which caused a body of rebels to vacate a church they had occupied.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, Oct. 24.—It is believed in Washington that the crushing of the Diaz revolution so soon after its inception and the probable execution of General Diaz and members of his staff will have a tremendous moral effect on the rebellious elements in the Republic and that peace is now nearer than it has been for months. It is also thought that the success of the government forces at Vera Cruz will serve to restore confidence in the Madero administration, despite the fact that much political unrest still exists.

With the Diaz movement out of the way, President Madero is expected to concentrate his forces against the other three revolutions under Orozco, Aguilar and Zapata. The Zapata revolution appears to be most formidable, although the rebel band in the northwestern part of Mexico is causing more trouble in spite of the fact that there is an absence of organization. The Diaz revolt temporarily overshadowed the other disturbances, but there is still much activity on the part of the revolutionists.

HUBBARD HURT IN WRECK

Special Train on T. St. L. & W. Road Goes Through Trestle.

St. Louis, Oct. 24.—When the relief train from the site of the wreck of the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad, at Pittmore, Ill., reached here to-night, it was found that Thomas H. Hubbard, chairman of the board of directors, was painfully though not seriously injured when the special train bearing four directors plunged through a trestle, causing the death of a negro porter and injuries to three other men. Mr. Hubbard was pinned against a door by baggage when his private car went head-on through the trestle.

The special train, which was carrying the directors to St. Louis from a meeting at Frankfort, Ind., was composed of a baggage car, three private cars and a "balance" coach. Just as a trestle was reached the baggage and "balance" cars left the rails and the pounding on the ties caused the trestle to collapse under the weight of the cars, the connected ends of which sank in the middle of the ravine.

W. L. Ross, president; J. B. Mackie, secretary; and F. H. Davis, vice-president, the three other directors, were uninjured. Mr. Hubbard plans to depart for New York to-morrow.

RIISING IN SANTO DOMINGO

Rebel Successes in North—U. S. Marines May Be Landed.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, Oct. 24.—Gains by the rebels in the Dominican Republic were reported to the Department of State to-day. The province of Samana is almost entirely in control of the revolutionists. Sanchez and Savana la Mar are in this province.

Indications that there is serious trouble at Samana are contained in a report that the town has been bombarded by a government gunboat. Owing to the delay in the transmission of dispatches, the exact situation is not known here, but it is believed that the Praire, with 750 marines aboard, left Santo Domingo city last night for Samana.

There is little doubt here that Colonel Franklin F. Moses will land the marines on the arrival of the Praire if the conditions are as serious as reported. Full authority for the landing of the marines is given by the convention of 1907, which specifically provides for protection of the Dominican officials in the collection of customs.

The custom houses along the Haytian frontier at Dajabon, Banica, Lleranueva and Pedernales are in possession of the rebels. Brigadier General Frank McIntyre, chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, and William T. B. Doyle, chief of the Latin-American division of the State Department, who were commissioned on September 25 to make an investigation in the republic, are expected to report soon as to steps toward the re-establishment of the custom houses.

Only meagre reports have thus far been received from the two commissioners. They are vested with much power. General McIntyre having been instructed to use his own judgment in matters of emergency.

Numerous Officials Swear His Reputation Has Ever Been Above Suspicion.

GIBNEY'S WORD IMPUGNED

Would Hesitate to Believe Him Under Oath, Witnesses Say—Frame-Up, Is Buckner's View.

John F. Stanton, the lieutenant of police who was dismissed by Commissioner Waldo shortly after testifying against Gibney in the aldermanic police inquiry, was pleasantly vindicated yesterday at another session of the Curran committee.

Police commissioners of other regimes, deputies and citizens took the stand to swear that his reputation as an honest official was such that there had never been even a rumor or a suspicion about him, and by contrast, such men as former Chief Croker of the Fire Department, a deputy chief and several lesser officials, who had known Thomas P. Gibney when he was in that department, swore that if they were put in the position of jurors they would not be willing to believe Gibney under oath.

Gibney was the corroborating witness whom Mr. Waldo sent for to support the charges against Lieutenant Stanton, made by the Commissioner's former chauffeur, Richard F. Oliver.

Max Schmittberger, chief inspector of the Police Department, was grilled for a full hour on his connection with the Stanton case, and when driven into corners, as he was time after time, eased himself out with the declaration that everything he had done in the case he had done "under orders."

"I don't assume any responsibility in the Stanton case," shouted the chief inspector at one stage of the proceedings. "In this case I was ordered by the Police Commissioner to take the affidavits and prefer charges, and under those orders it would have been improper for me to have investigated Oliver or Gibney or any one else."

"Frame-up" is Buckner's View.
Richard W. Meade, president of the New York Transportation Company, gave a sketch of Oliver's connection with the taxicab strike, and Oliver made a poor witness for himself. He acted, talked and testified as if he was a defendant under some accusation, and Emory R. Buckner took no pains to conceal his attitude—that the Stanton case looked like a "frame-up" to him.

The committee's counsel did not finish with Oliver at yesterday's session, and just before adjournment Gibney was called to the stand to be sworn, and then requested not to talk with Oliver until after to-day's session, although Mr. Buckner spent a considerable portion of the afternoon getting on the record the testimony of various Fire Department officers to the sole effect that Gibney's word, even under oath, was not good in their opinion.

Schmittberger and Oliver contradicted each other on a half dozen points with regard to the activities around Police Headquarters, and especially the office of Commissioner Waldo, when Oliver first told his three-year-old story of the alleged Stanton shake-down.

Oliver went further and contradicted himself on the stand with regard to several of the points on which he had testified a few days ago at the police trial of Stanton.

Mr. Buckner spent a long time trying to get Schmittberger to admit that he had opened the gates wide for a "frame-up" when he allowed Oliver to go to Milton, N. Y., to get Gibney, before taking Oliver's affidavit, but Schmittberger stuck for a long time to the explanation that such was "the custom" in police matters, and when finally driven out of that position excused himself on the ground that in sending Oliver to bring back his own corroborating witness he was following Mr. Waldo's orders.

Interview with Waldo.
Oliver's story of the interview in Mr. Waldo's office when he first told of the alleged Stanton shake-down was that he had received orders by telephone to report to the Commissioner on the afternoon of September 24. He found the Commissioner alone in his office, and Mr. Waldo said to him:

"Oliver, it is a fact that you met Lieutenant Stanton on a Broadway corner before you were appointed?"
"It is," Oliver testified he replied.
"What did he say?" Mr. Waldo asked.
"He tried to shake me down," Oliver said he answered.

Then, according to Oliver's story yesterday, Mr. Waldo rang for Schmittberger, Mr. Waldo rang for Schmittberger, and the chief inspector to escort Oliver downstairs, take an affidavit from him, and prefer charges against Stanton.

Oliver amended this a little later to say that he heard Mr. Waldo say something to Schmittberger about the Fire Department. He denied that he told Mr. Waldo, or Schmittberger either, about Gibney, and declared time and again that the initiative as to Gibney all came from either Mr. Waldo or the chief inspector. Oliver contended yesterday that the first he knew of Gibney coming into the case as a corroborating witness was when Schmittberger ordered him to go to Milton to get the ex-fireman.

The whole interview in Mr. Waldo's office took about five minutes, Oliver said. The chief inspector, on the stand a few minutes before Oliver, had put the time at about that same limit, but he disagreed with Oliver as to just what transpired there.

Schmittberger testified that Oliver gave him the name of Gibney. Oliver said he didn't. Schmittberger swore that he himself had dictated the Oliver affidavit, which formed the basis of the charges against